

2050 12 R
Accidentia ex Stan-

brigiana editione nuper recognita et

castigata lima Roberti Whiti-

toni Lichfeldiensis in floren-

tissima Oxoniensis aca-

demia Laureati.





How many partes of reason be there. viii.
Nowne/ pronowne/ verbe/ particyple/ ad-
uerbe/ coniunctyon/ preposicion/ and inter-
iectyon. Of the whiche. viii. be declyned.
nowne/ pronowne/ & particyple With

case/ and verbe onely Without case. These other foure/
aduerbe/ coniunctyon/ preposicion & interiection/ be vn-

Nowne.

declyned. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne? For he is a parte
of reason declyned With case. And the name of euery
thyng & may be felte/ sene/ herde or vnderstande/ is in

Propre.

latyn a nowne propre or appellatyue. ¶ How knowe ye
a nowne propre? For his significacyon accordeth but to
one thyng/ though it appere & the voyce somtyme ac-

**Appella-
tyue.**

cordeth to many: as John/ Thomas/ London/ Temes/
With other propre names. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne
appellatyue? For bothe his voyce & his significacyon

**Substan-
tyue.**

accordeth to many thynges: as a man/ a beest/ a towne
a flode/ With other lyke. ¶ Of nownes some be substā-
tyues/ some be adiectyues/ & some be relatyues. ¶ How

**Adiecty-
ue.**

knowe ye a nowne substantyue? For he may stande by
hym selfe Without helpe of an other worde/ and is de-
clyned in latyn With one artycle: as hic magister/ or
With two at the moost: as hic et hec sacerdos. ¶ How

Relatyue

knowe ye a nowne adiectyue? For he may not stande by
hym selfe Without helpe of an other worde/ and is de-
clyned in latyn With thre artycles in one case: as hic et
hec et hoc felix/ or With thre dyuers endynges: as bo-
nus bona bonū. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne relatyue?
For he maketh rehercyng of a thyng spoken of be-
fore/ and that that is reherced of the relatyue/ is called
the antecedent. ¶ How many thynges longe to euery
nowne? Syre. forme/ fygure/ gendre/ nombre/ person
and case. ¶ How many formes of nownes ben there?

Two. The primatyue/and the deriuatyue. ¶ **Howe** Prima-
 knowe ye a nowne primatyue: for he is not formed of tyue.
 an other worde/as this nowne Aurū. ¶ **How** knowe Deriua-
 ye a nowne deriuatyue: for he is formed of an other tyue.
 worde/as this nowne Aureus. ¶ **How** many figures
 of nownes ben there: Thre. The symple/as magnus.
 the compoude/as magnanimus. the decompoude/as
 magnanimitas. ¶ **How** many gendres of nownes ben
 there: vii. the masculyne/the feminyne/the neutre/the
 comune of two/the comune of thre/the epycene/ & þ du-
 byn gendre. ¶ **How** knowe ye a nowne of þ masculyne **Mascul-**
 gendre: for he is declyned with this artycle hic/as hic **lyne.**
 magister: and in thynges hauynge lyfe/he betokeneth
 onely the male. ¶ **How** knowe ye a nowne of the femi- **Femy-**
 nyne gendre: for he is declined with hec/as hec musa/ **nyne.**
 and in thynges hauynge lyfe he betokeneth onely the
 female. ¶ **How** of the neutre gendre: for he is declined **Neutre.**
 with hoc/as hoc scanunū. ¶ **How** of þ comune of two **Comune**
 gendres: for he is declyned with hic & hec/as hic & hec **of two.**
 sacerdos. ¶ **How** of the comune of thre gendres: for he **Comune**
 is declyned w hic hec and hoc/as hic et hec et hoc felix. **of thre.**
 ¶ **How** of þ epycene gendre: for vnder one voyce and **Epycene.**
 one artycle he comprehendeth bothe the male and the
 female/as hic passer/hec aquila. ¶ **How** of the dubyn **Dubyn.**
 gendre: for he is declyned with hic vel hec/as hic vel
 hec dies. ¶ **How** many nombres be there: Two. The
 singular and the plurell. ¶ **Howe** knowe ye the syn-
 gular nombre: for he speketh but of one thyng/as a
 man. ¶ **How** knowe ye the plurell nombre: for he spe-
 keth of many thynges/as men. ¶ **How** many psones
 be there: Thre. The fyrst/the secoude/and the thyrde.
 ¶ **Howe** knowe ye the fyrst persone: for he speketh of fyrst per-
 hym selfe/as I/me/us/or we. Of this persone be but sone.

**Seconde
persone.**

*Dicitur casus
olig oēs pter
iū et vñ.*

**Thyrde
persone.**

Cases.

nomiatyue.

*Noia interrogatiua/infinita et
relatiua nunq
vident qñtioni.*

genityue.

*Sūt adiectiua
oia verba pter
sumqñ tñ sub-
stantiuum est.*

Datyue.

**Accusa-
tyue.**

two latyn wordes: as ego & nos/ With their oblyques.
¶ How knowe ye the seconde persone: for he is spoken
vnto: as thou/ the/ you or ye. ¶ Of this persone be but
two latyn wordes/ tu & vos/ With their oblyques/ and
euery vocatyue case. ¶ How knowe ye þ thyrde psonē:
for he is spoken of: as he/ hym/ it/ his/ them/ or they/ &
all casual wordes be of þ thyrde persone/ outtake ego &
nos/ tu and vos/ With their oblyques/ and euery voca-
tyue case. ¶ How many cases be there: vij. the nomina-
tyue/ þ genityue/ þ datyue/ þ accusatyue/ þ vocatyue/
and þ ablatyue. ¶ How knowe ye the nominatyue case
to the verbe: for he answereth to this questyon, Who
or What/ & cometh before þ verbe/ except in voyces of þ
imperatyue mode/ & some voyces of þ optatyue mode.
Also somtyme Whā I haue this englyshe there/ here/
or it is/ & in certayne interrogacyons. ¶ How knowe
ye the genityue case: for Whan this sygne of cometh
after a nowne substantyue/ or a verbe substantyue/ the
worde that foloweth of/ shall be put cōmunly in the ge-
nityue case. But this sygne folowynge a nowne par-
tytyue/ distrybutyue/ comparatyue/ or superlatyue/
With other put partytyuely/ is sygne of the genityue
case/ or the accusatyue case With inter/ or the ablatyue
case With ex. ¶ Also Whan two substantyues come to-
gyder/ if the one be hauer of the other/ the hauer shall
be put in to þ genityue case. ¶ How knowe ye þ datyue
case: for to before a nowne or a pronowne Without bo-
dily mouynge/ is the sygne of the datyue case/ & With
bodily mouynge/ is cōmunly the sygne of þ accusatyue
case/ With this preposicion ad. ¶ How knowe ye the
accusatyue case: for he cometh after a verbe/ & answe-
reth to the questyon Whome or What. Also in With a to
Wyll serue to the accusatyue case. And in Without a to

Wyll serue to the ablatyue case. ¶ How knowe ye the vocatyue
 vocatyue case: for he is called or spoken to. ¶ How ablatyue
 knowe ye the ablatyue case. In With/by/through/for/
 from/fro/than/and by/after the comparatyue degre/
 be sygnes of the ablatyue case. Notwithstandinge/
 some of them be other whyles sygnes of other case. Of
 after a noſſone adiectyue/ verbe adiectyue/ particyple/
 gerundyue or ſuppyne/ is the ſygne of the ablatyue case
 With a prepoſicyon. ¶ How many declenſons of noſſo-
 nes ben there: ſyue. The fyrſt/ the ſeconde/ the thyrde/
 the fourth/ and the fyfthe.

How knowe ye the firſt declenſon of noſſones: for fyrſt de-
 the genityue & the datyue caſe ſingular/ the no- clenſon.
 minatyue and the vocatyue caſe plurell endeth in ae
 diphthongue/ the accuſatyue in am/ the vocatyue & the
 ablatyue in a/ the genityue plurell in arum/ the accu-
 ſatyue in as/ the datyue and the ablatyue in is. But of
 theſe noſſones in theſe verſes folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima/ dea/ filia/ mulaq; nata

Cum domina/ famula/ libertaq; iungas equabus

Hic addas aſina: vix plura videbis in abu.

¶ Nō hic poeta/ gō huius poete/ dō huic poete/ actō Poeta.
 hunc poetam/ vctō o poeta/ abltō ab hoc poeta. In plu-
 rali nō hi poete/ gō horū poetarū/ datiuo his poetis/
 actō hos poetas/ vctō o poete/ ablatiuo ab his poetis.

¶ Noiatiuo hec muſa/ gō hui⁹ muſe/ dō huic muſe/ Muſa.
 actō hāc muſam/ vctō o muſa/ abltō ab hac muſa. In
 plali noiatiuo he muſe/ gō harū muſarū/ dō his mu-
 ſis/ actō has muſas/ vctō o muſe/ abltō ab his muſis.

¶ How knowe ye the ſeconde declenſon of noſſones: for Seconde
 the genityue caſe ſingular/ the nominatyue & the vo- Declenſon.
 catyue plurell endeth in i/ the datyue and the ablatyue
 ſingular in o/ the accuſatyue in uni. When the nomi-

natyue case syngular endeth in r or in um the voca-
 tyue shall be lyke hym. Whan the nominatyue endeth
 in us, the vocatyue shall ende in e / excepte deus and
 agnus / that make the vocatyue lyke the nominatyue.
 Also filiū that maketh fili / and Whan y nominatyue
 case endeth in ius / if it be a propre name of a man the
 vocatyue shall ende in i / as hic buciū / vocatiuo o bu-
 ci the genityue plurell in ozum / the datyue & the abla-
 tyue in is / the accusatyue in os. ¶ Also no wordes of the
 neutre gender / of what declension so euer they be / shall
 haue thre cases lyke in bothe nombres / the nominatyue /
 the accusatyue & the vocatyue / & these thre cases in the
 plurell nombze / if they be declyned / shall ende in a / ex-
 cepte ambo & duo / that make y neutre in o. ¶ In plali
 ntō duo due duo / gtō ozū arū oz / dtō obus abus obus /
 actō duos duas duo / vctō o co / abltō obus abus obus.
 Lyke wylle is ambo declyned. ¶ Ntō hic magister / gtō
 huius tri / dtō huic tro / actō hūc trū / vctō o ter / abltō ab
 hoc tro. In plali ntō hi tri / gtō hozū troz / dtō his tris /
 actō hos tros / vctō o tri / abltō ab his tris. ¶ Ntō hec
 fagus / gtō huius fagi / dtō huic go / actō hāc gū / vctō o
 ge / abltō ab hoc go. In plali ntō he gi / gtō harū gozū /
 dtō his gis / actō hos gos / vctō o gi / abltō ab his fagis.
 Scānū. ¶ Ntō hoc scamnū / gtō huius ni / dtō huic no / actō hoc
 num / vctō o nū / abltō ab hoc no. In plali uciatiuo hec
 na / gtō hoz nozum / dtō his nis / actō hec na / vctō o na /
 abltō ab his nis. ¶ Wordes adiectyues of the first de-
 clēson & the seconde be declyned after this no done bon?
 Bonus. ¶ Ntō bon? bona bonū / gtō ni ne nī / dtō no ne no / actō
 num nā nū / vctō ne na nū / abltō no na no. In plali ntō
 nī ne na / gtō nozū narū nozū / dtō nis / actō nos nas na /
 vctō nī ne na / abltō nis. ¶ How know ye the thyrde de-
 clēson of no done? For the genityue case syngular en-

Inueniunt alia
 sed non in fre-
 quenti usu.

Duo.

magister

Fagus.

Scānū.

Bonus.

Thyrde
declēson.

deth in is / the datyue in i / the accusatyue in em / the vocatyue shall be lyke the nominatyue (excepte in greke wordes) y^e ablatyue in e / somtyme in i / somtyme bothe in e and in i. The nominatyue / the accusatyue / & the vocatyue in es / if it be y^e neutre in a / the genityue plurell in um or in ium / the datyue and the ablatyue in bus.

¶ These nownes in these verses folowynge / make the accusatyue case syngular bothe in um and in im.

Em dat et im turris / torquis cum buris securis

Et restis puppis febris peluisq; bipennis.

¶ These nownes in these verses folowynge / make the accusatyue case syngular in im onely.

Hec dant im tantum: tigris / tibus / tiberisq;

Maguderis / russis / litis / bis / licq; caribdis /

Neapolis / litis / thetis ac thetios adde /

Grecula que recto dant is sunt consocianda.

Que in im sola
acm emittunt
faciunt ablati-
um in i sola.

¶ Ntō his flos / gtō hui⁹ ris / dtō huic ri / actō hūc rem / flos.
vctō o flos / abltō ab hoc re. In plurali ntō hi flores / gtō
horū florū / dtō his ibus / actō hos res / vctō o res / abltō
ab his ibus. **¶** Ntō hoc mun⁹ / gtō hui⁹ numeris / dtō Munus.
huic ri / actō hoc n⁹ / vctō o n⁹ / abltō ab hoc re. In plali
ntō hec ra / gtō horū rū / dtō his rib⁹ / actō hec ra / vctō o
ra / abltō ab his rib⁹. **¶** Ntō hic et hec sacerdos / gtō hu sacerdos.
iūs otis / dtō huic ti / actō hūc & hāc otē / vctō o dos / abltō
ab hoc & ab hac te del ti. In plali ntō hi & he tes / gtō ho-
rū & harū otū / dtō his tibus / actō hos et has tes / vctō o
tes / abltō ab his otibus. **¶** Ntō hic et hec ois & hoc oē / Omnis.
gtō hui⁹ ois / dtō huic oi / actō hunc & hāc oēm et hoc oē /
vctō o ois et o oē / abltō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc oi. In
plali ntō hi et he oēs et hec oia / gtō horū et harū & horū
oīm / dtō his oib⁹ / actō hos & has oēs vel oēs & hec oia /
vctō o oēs et o oia / abltō ab his oib⁹. **¶** How knowe ye fourth
the fourth declension of nownes: For the genityue case declēson.

syngular / the nominatyue / the accusatyue / and the vocatyue plurell ende in us / the datyue syngular in ui / the accusatyue in um / the vocatyue shall be lyke the nominatyue / the ablatyue in u / the genytyue plurell in uum / the datyue and y ablatyue in ibus. But these nownes in these verses folowynge make in ubus.

Plurali ternis et sextis dant ubus artus

Portus acus questus trib⁹ et acus et specus arcus

Parcus adde veruq³ specu quercus quoq³ ficus.

Manus. ¶ *Acto* hec manus / *gtō* hui⁹ manus / *dtō* huic manui / *actō* hāc manū / *vctō* o manus / *ablatiū* ab hac manu.

In plali *ntō* he manus / *gtō* harū manuū / *dtō* his manibus / *actō* has manus / *vctō* o manus / *abltō* ab his

Cornu. ¶ *Acto* hoc cornu / *gtō* huius cornu / *dtō* huic cornu / *accusatiū* hoc cornu / *vocatiū* o cornu / *abltō* ab hoc cornu. In plali *ntō* hec cornua / *gtō* horū cornuum / *dtō* his cornibus / *actō* hec cornua / *vocatiū* o cornua / *abltō* ab his cornibus.

Fyftly declenſon. ¶ How knowe ye the fyfthe declenſon of nownes: For the nominatyue and the vocatyue syngular / the nominatyue / the accusatyue / & the vocatyue plurell ende in es / the genytyue / and the datyue case syngular in ei / the accusatyue in em / the ablatyue in e / the genytyue plurell in erum / the datyue and the ablatyue in ebus. All nownes of the fyfth declenſon lacke the genytyue / the datyue / and the ablatyue case plurell / excepte these in these verses folowynge.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis sextis gentilsq³

Plurali niſi maneries faciesq³ dies res

Progenies acies species ſic meridielsq³.

meridiēs ¶ *Acto* hic meridiēs / *gtō* hui⁹ ei / *dtō* huic ei / *actō* hunc em / *vctō* o es / *abltō* ab hoc e. In plurali *ntō* hi es / *gtō* horū erū / *dtō* his ebus / *actō* hos es / *vctō* o es / *abltō* ab his ebus. ¶ *Acto* hec res / *gtō* huius rei / *dtō* huic rei /

actō hanc rem / bctō o res / abltō ab hac re. In plali ntō
he res / gtō harū rerū / datiuo his rebus / actō has res /
vocatiue o res / ablatiuo ab his rebus.

How knowe ye a pronowne? For he is a parte of
reason put for a nowne / and betokeneth no cer-
tayne thyng of hymselfe / but by the waye of shewyng
or reher syng. ¶ How many pronownes be there: xv.
ego / tu / sui / ille / ipse / iste / hic / is / meus / tuus / suus /
noster / vester / nostras and vestras. To these may be
added certayne composides / as istic idem / and hiccine.
Of the whiche all lacke the vocatyue case / excepte tu /
meus / noster / and nostras.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta

Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

¶ How many thynges longe to a pronowne: vi. as to
a nowne / forme / fygure / gendre / nombze / persone / and
case. ¶ How many formes of pronownes ben there: ii. Formes.
the primatyue and the deriuatyue. ¶ How knowe ye a prima-
pronowne primatyue? For he is not formed of an other tyue.
Woꝛde: as ego / tu / sui. ¶ How many pnownes prima-
tyues ben there: viij. ego / tu / sui / ille / ipse / iste / hic / and
is. Of þ which. viij. ego & tu, be onely demonstratyues /
sui onely a relatyue / the other be somtyme demonstra-
tyues / & somtyme relatyues. ¶ How knowe ye a pro- Demon-
nowne demonstratyue? For by hym is somwhat shewed stratyue.
not spoken of before. And euery pronowne demonstra-
tyue shal be suche gendre and nombze as the thyng is
that is shewed by hym. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne Relatyue
relatyue? For by hym is somwhat reher sed that was
spoken of before. ¶ How knowe ye a pronowne deriuas-
tyue? For he is formed of the primatyue: as me^o of ego
noster of nos. ¶ How many pronownes deriuatyues Deriua-
ben there: viij. me^o / tuus / suus / noster / vester / nostras / tyue.

Acci. stan.

B. j.

and bestras. Of the whiche. vii. all may be called demonstratyues / excepte suus sua suum / that alway is a relatyue. In euery nomine and pronome possessyue / is vnderstande the genytyue case of his primatyue / to whome the adiectyue & the relatyue may be referred.

Figures
Gendres.

How many fygures of pronomes ben there: ii. the synple as is / the cōpounde as idem. How many gendres of pronomes ben there: v. the masculyne as hic / the feminyne as hec / the neutre as hoc / the cōmune of two: as hic & hec nostras / & cōmune of thre: as ego / tu / sui. How many declensions of pronomes ben there: foure. The fyrst / the seconde / the thyrde / the fourthe.

Fyrst declension.

How knowe ye the fyrst declension of pronomes: For the genytyue and the datyue case synghular endeth in i.

Ego.

How many pronomes ben of that declension: iij. ego tu sui. Etō ego / gto mei / dtō michi / actō me / bctō caret / abltō me. In plali ntō nos / gto nostri vltō nostri / dtō nobis / actō nos / bctō caret / abltō nobis.

Tu.

Etō tu / gto tui / dtō tibi / actō te / bctō o tu / abltō te. In plurali ntō vos / genitiuo vestrum vel vestri / dtō vobis / actō vos / bctō o vos / abltō vobis.

Sui.

Proiatiuo caret / gto sui / datiuo sibi / accusatiuo se / bctō caret / ablatiui se. In plurali noiatiuo caret / gto sui / datiuo sibi / actō se / bctō caret / abltō se.

Seconde declension.

How knowe ye the seconde declension of pronomes: For the genytyue case synghular endeth in ius / or in us / the datiue in i or in c.

How many pronomes be of that declension: v. ille / ipse / iste / hic / and is / and these. viij. nomines with theyr compoundes / vnus / totus / solus / vllus / alter / alius / quis / and vter.

Of the whiche. viij. nomines / vnus / totus / and solus haue onely the vocatyue case. Uersus.

Done vocatiuos cum totus solus et vnus.

Sed non in reliquis quorum genitiuos in ius.

Acto ille illa illud / gto illius / dto illi / acto illi illam **Ille.**
 illud / bcto caret / abltō illo illa illo. **In** pfali ntō illi ille
 illa / gto illoz illarū illoz / dto illis / acto illos illas illa /
 bcto caret / abltō illis. **I**psē ipsa ipsum / and iste ista
 istud / be lyke wyse declyned.

hic hunc
Acto hec gto huius / dto huic / acto hanc / bcto caret.
 hoc hoc

hoc hi horū
 Abltō hac. **In** pfali ntō he / genitiuo harū / datiuo his
 hoc hec horū

hos
Acto has / bcto caret / ablatiuo his.
 hec

Acto is ea id / gto eius / dto ei / acto eum eam id / bcto **Is.**
 caret / abltō eo ea eo. **In** pfali ntō ij ee ea / gto eoz earū
 eorum / dto ijs / acto eos eas ea / bcto caret / abltō ijs vel
 eis. **A**cto vnus vna vnum / gto vnius / dto vni / acto **Unus.**

vnum vnam vnum / bcto vne vna vnū / abltō vno vna
 vno. **In** plurali ntō vni vne vna / gto vnozum vnarum
 vnozū / datiuo vnīs / acto vnos vnas vna / bcto vni vne
 vna / abltō vnīs. **T**his nomine vnus, is not vsed in the
 plurēll nombze / but vohan he is ioyned with a nomine
 that lacketh the syngular nombze. **T**otus and solus
 be lyke wyse declyned. Also vllus vlla vllū / alter altera
 alterum / aliū alia aliud / and vter vtra vtrū, be lyke
 wyse declyned / saue that they lacke the vocatpue case.

Acto quis qui que quod vel quid / gto cuius / dto cui / **Quis.**
 acto quem quā quod vel quid / bcto caret / abltō quo vel
 qui / qua vel qui / quo vel qui. **In** pfali ntō qui que qui /
 genitiuo quoz quarū quozū / dto quis vel quibus / acto
 quos quas que / bcto caret / ablatiuo quis vel quibus.

Thyrde
declenſon.

How knowe ye the thyrde declenſon of pronownes? For the genityue caſe ſingular endeth in i in e and in i the datyue in o me and in o. How many pronownes be of that declenſon? v. me⁹ / tu⁹ / ſu⁹ noſter and beſter.

Meus.

Pro meus mea meū / gto mei mee mei / dto meo mee meo / acto meū meā meū / bcto mei mea meū / abltō meo mea meo. In plali ntō mei e a / gto meozū arū ozū / dto meis / acto meos meas mea / bcto mei e a / abltō meis.

Noſter.

Pro noſter a uni / gto i e i / dto o e o / acto uni ani uni / bcto noſter a uni / abltō noſtro / tra / tro. &c. Tu⁹ / ſu⁹ and beſter be declyned lyke wyſe / ſaue that they lacke the vocatyue caſe.

Fourth
declenſon.

How knowe ye the fourth declenſon of pronownes? For y genityue caſe ſingular endeth in atis the datyue in ati. How many pronownes be of that declenſon? ij. noſtras & beſtras / and this nowne cuias.

Noſtras.

Pro hic & hec noſtras & hoc noſtrate / gto hui⁹ ſtratis / dto huic ſtrati / acto hunc et hāc noſtratē et hoc noſtrate / bcto noſtras et o trate / abltō ab hoc & ab hac et ab hoc noſtrati. In plali ntō hi et he tes & hec tia / gto hozū & harū & hozū tium / dto his tibis / acto hos & has tes et hec tia / bcto o tes et o tia / abltō ab his ſtratibus.

Cuias / cuias.

Lyke wyſe be beſtras and cuias declyned / ſaue that they lacke the vocatyue caſe.

A verbe.

How knowe ye a verbe? For he is declyned with mode and tens / without caſe & artycle / and betokeneth to do / or to ſuffre / or to be. How many maner of verbes be there? ij. a verbe pſonall / and a verbe impſonall.

A verbe
pſonall.

How knowe ye a verbe perſonall? For he hath nombre & perſone / & a nominatyue caſe. How many thynges longe to a verbe perſonall? viij. gendre / mode / tens / cōiugacion / fygure / forme / nombre / and perſone.

Gendres.

How many gendres of vbes pſonalles be there? v. a vbe actyue / a vbe paſſyue / neutre / cōmune / & deponēt.

How knowe ye a verbe actyue: for he endeth in o/ & Actyue.
by puttyng to r, maketh a passyue/ outtake facio and Calefactio.
Calefactio.
Conficio.
Conficio.
his compoundes/ that kepeth a in composicion/ & may

gouverne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng/ ex-
cept inuideo/ iterdico/ with fewe other. **H**ow knowe A verbe
ye a verbe passyue: for he betokeneth to suffre/ and en passyue.

deth in r/ and by puttyng a waye r/ he turneth to his
actyue: as amoz amo. These be the sygnes of a verbe

passyue: am/ art/ is/ was/ were/ or be. A verbe pas-

syue wyll haue after hym an ablatyue case/ w a prepo-

sicion of the doer/ or somtyme a datyue/ & before hym a

noiatyue case of y sufferer/ excepte the infinityue mode

let it. **H**ow knowe ye a vbe neutre: for he endeth in A verbe
o/ & may not take r vpon o: as disco studeo/ nor gouerne neutre.

an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng after hym.

How knowe ye a vbe comune: for he taketh y lettre A verbe
of the passyue/ and the significacion of the actyue & the comune.

passyue bothe: as largioz to graunt, or to be graunted.

These be verbes comune in these verses folowynge.

Largioz experioz veneroz moroz osculoz hortoz

Criminoz amplectorz interpretoz hospitoz adde.

How knowe ye a verbe deponent: for he hath the A verbe
lettre of the passyue/ & betokeneth to do: as loquoz/ eris deponet.

to speke/ excepte nascor/ irascor/ tristor/ and stomachor/ Sumitur passi
ue nominis et
pticipia preter
iti teporis de
ponentium: vt
ortus manis.

with certeyn other. **H**ow many modes be there: bi.

the indicatyue/ the imperatyue/ the optatyue/ y poten-

cyall/ the coniunctyue/ and the infinityue mode. **H**ow Indica-

knowe ye y indicatyue mode: for he sheweth or asketh

a reaso sothe or false. And to this mode wyll serue these tyue.

latyn wordes: quāq/ etsi/ tamen. Also wordes in cūq/

as quicūq/ & boyces genuate put infynitly: as qūq/

the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to the coniunctyue

mode. **H**ow knowe ye the imperatyue mode: for he impatiue

mode. **H**ow knowe ye the imperatyue mode: for he impatiue

mode. **H**ow knowe ye the imperatyue mode: for he impatiue

mode. **H**ow knowe ye the imperatyue mode: for he impatiue

mode. **H**ow knowe ye the imperatyue mode: for he impatiue

**Opta-
tyue.**

byddeth or comaūdeth. ¶ How knowe ye the optatyue mode: For he wyllleth or desyreth / & these wordes / let / wolde god / I praye god / w other wordes of wysshyng be the sygnes of the optatyue mode. And these latyne wordes / *oli / utinā / o / ut* / and si put for *utinā*, wyl serue

Potēciall

to the optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the potēciāll mode: For he hath y significacyon of one of these wbes *possum / volo / or debeo* / and the infinityue mode of the verbe that he cometh of. And his sygnes in englyshe be these / may / can / myght / wolde / sholde / or ought / with other lyke / and he is formed in all tenses lyke the voyce of the optatyue mode / saue it that is the voyce of the p̄terplūs̄ perfectens / in hym is also the voyce of the p̄terperfectens / and he is put somtyme with the sygnes of the optatyue mode / and somtyme with the

**Coniun-
ctyue.**

sygnes of the coniunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye the coniunctyue mode: For he ioyneth a verbe to hym / or hym selfe to another. And the wordes in these verses folowynge wyl serue to the coniunctyue mode / & many of them somtymes to the indicatyue mode.

Anteq̄ ut postq̄ nisi quum Quis ubi donec

An si cum dubitant: quasi / quin / ac si p̄iusq̄

Hec coniunctiuos poscunt: licet adde quousq̄.

**Infiny-
tyue.**

¶ How knowe ye the infinityue mode: For to before a verbe is y signe of the infinityue mode. And also when two verbes come togyder with a relatyue or a coniunction / the latter shal be put in y infinityue mode. ¶ The infinityue mode hath neyther nomibre nor persone / nor nominatyue case / but comunly an accusatyue case before hym expressed or vnderstāde. ¶ How many tenses

Tenses.

ben there: v. The presentens / the p̄terimperfectens / the p̄terperfectens / the p̄terplūs̄ perfectēs / and the

P̄ntens.

futurtens. ¶ How knowe ye y presentens: For he becos

*Abusue ponā-
tar aliqui in hoc
mō vocis p̄te-
riti p̄fecti et fu-
turi p̄ntentiu.*

keneth the tyme that is now/as I loue. ¶ How knowe Pretimp
ye the preterimperfectens: for he spekethe of the tyme fectens.
that is past/without any of these signes, haue/or had/
as I loued/or dyd loue. ¶ How knowe ye the preterper Preterp =
fectens: for he spekethe of the tyme that is past/with fectens.
this sygne, haue/hast/or hath: as I haue loued/þ hast
loued/he hath loued. ¶ The preterperfectens is bled
oftentymes for the preterimperfectens/bothe in latyn
makynge, & in construction. ¶ How knowe ye þ preter: Pretplut
plusq̃perfectēs: for he spekethe of þ tyme þ is past/with q̃perfectēs
this sygne had/or haddest: as I had loued/þ haddest
loued. ¶ How knowe ye the futurtens: for he spekethe Futur =
of the tyme that is to come/cōmunly w this signe shall tens.
or wyll: as I shall loue/I wyll loue/thou shalt loue/or
wylte loue. ¶ How many coniugacyons be there: iiii.
The fyrst/ the seconde/ the thyrde/ the fourth. ¶ How first cōiu
knowe ye a verbe of the fyrst coniugacyon: for in decly: gacyon.
nyng he hath a longe before the re in the actyue voyce/
or before ris in the passyue voyce: as amare amaris:
excepte dare/circundare/benundare/pessundare/satis
dare: the whiche haue a shorte. ¶ How of þ seconde con Seconde
iugacyon: for in declynynge he hath e longe before the iugaciō.
re in þ actyue voyce/ & before ris in þ passyue voyce: as
docere doceris. ¶ How of the thyrde coniugacyon: for Thyrde cō
in declynynge he hath e shorte before þ re in the actyue iugacion.
voyce/or before ris in the passyue voyce: as legere le-
geris. ¶ How of the fourth coniugacyon: for in decly: fourth cō
nyng he hath i longe before the re in the actyue voyce/ iugacion.
and before ris in the passyue voyce/ as audire audiris.
¶ How many fygyres of verbes be there: ij. þ symple fygyres
as taceo. the cōpounde as conticeo. the decōpounde/as
conticesco. ¶ How many formes of verbes be there: ij. Formes.
The prymatyue/as lego. the deryuatyue/as lectito.

How many nouns of verbs be there: iij. & singular
as lego. the plurell as legimus. How many persons
of verbs be there: iij. the first as lego legim⁹. & second
as legis legitis. the thyrde as legit legitur. Amo as am
are amadi do/dū/ amatu/ tu/ amas amatur⁹ (to loue)
Doceo doces docui docere docēdi/ do/dū/ doctū/ doctu/
docēs doctur⁹ (to teche) Lego gis gi gere legendi/ do/
dū/ lectū/ tu/ legens/ lectur⁹ (to rede) Audio is iui dire
audiēdi/ do/dū/ auditū/ tu/ audiēs/ auditur⁹ (to heare)

Indicati- uo mō tpe presenti.	Amo/as/at.	I loue.	amam ⁹ amat ⁹ amāt.
	Doceo/ces/cet.	I teche.	In pfalli docemus cetis cent.
	Lego/gis/git.	I rede.	legimus gitis gunt.
	Audio/is/it.	I heare.	audim ⁹ ditis diunt.

Preterito imperfecto.	Amabam	I loued/or dyd loue.	
	Docebam		
	Legebam	bas bat.	In plurali bam ⁹ batis bant.
	Audiebam		

Preterito perfecto.	Amavi	I haue loued.	
	Docui		
	Legi	isti it.	In plurali imus istis erunt vel ere.
	Audiui		

Pto plus- perfecto.	Amaueram	I had loued.	
	Docueram		
	Legeram	ras rat.	In plurali ramus ratis rant.
	Audiueram		

Futuro.	Amabo	I shall loue/or wyll loue.	
	Docebo	bis bit.	In plurali bimus bitis bunt.
	Legam		
	Audiam	es et.	In plurali emus etis ent.

Loue ꝑ **Aet** hꝛ **loue** / let vs **loue** / loue you / let them **loue**.
Impati: **Amā** / et. **amemus** **amate** **amēt**.
uo mō tpe **Doce** / at. **doceamus** **docete** **doceant**.
presenti. **Lege** / at. **In plali** **legamus** **legite** **legant**.
Audi / at. **audiamus** **audite** **audiant**.

Loue ꝑ oꝝ **he here after** / let vs **loue** / loue you / let the lo:
Amato **emus** **tote** **anto** **bel** **antote**. (ue.
futuro. **Doceto** **tu** **bel** **ille**. **ceamus** **tote** **cento** **bel** **centote**.
Legito **In plurali** **gamus** **tote** **gunto** **bel** **guntote**.
Audito **amus** **tote** **diunto** **bel** **diuntote**.

Optati: **Amarem** **I wolde** **to god** **I loued**.
uo mō tpe **Docerem**
presenti **Legerem** **res** **ret**. **In plali** **btinā** **remus** **retis** **rent**.
btinam. **Audirem**

¶ **Caret** **pꝛeterito** **imperfecto**. **Quidam** **tamen**
volūt **pꝛesentis** **esse** **et** **pꝛeteriti** **imperfecti**.

Pꝛeterito **Amauerim** **I praye** **god** **I haue** **loued**.
perfecto **Docuerim**
btinam. **Legerim** **ris** **rit**. **In plali** **btinā** **rimus** **rtis** **rint**.
Audiuerim

Pꝛō plus **Amauissem** **wolde** **god** **I had** **loued**.
ꝑꝑfecto **Docuissem**.
btinam. **Legissem** **ses** **set**. **In plali** **btinā** **semus** **setis** **sent**.
Audiuissem

Amem (let me loue) **ames** (loue thou) **amet** (let hym
loue) **In plurali** **btinam** **amemus** (let vs loue) **ame**
tis (loue ye) **amēt** (let them loue)

futuro. **Doceam**
btinam. **Legam** **as** **at**. **In plurali** **btinam** **amēs** **atis** **ant**.
Audiam

Acci. stan.

C. s.

Potentiali Amarem I wolde/shulde/oz ought to loue.
modo tē: Docerem
poze pñti Legerem res ret. In pñali btinā remus retis rent.
btinam. Audirem

Caret preterito imperfecto.

Preterito Amauissem I wolde/shulde/oz ought to haue loued.
perfecto Docuissem
btinam. Legissem ses set. In plurali btinā sem⁹ setis sent.
 Audiuissem

Pñto plus Amauissem I had loued.
q̃pfecto Docuissem
btinam. Legissem ses set. In plurali btinā sem⁹ setis sent.
 Audiuissem

Futuro. Amem I may loue/oz can loue.
btinam. es et. In plurali btinā emus etis ent.
 Doceam
 Legam as at. In plurali btinam amus atis ant.
 Audiam

Coniun- Amem When I loue.
ctiuo mō es et. In plurali cum emus etis ent.
epe pñti Doceam
cum Legam as at. In plurali cum amus atis ant.
 Audiam

Preterito Amarem When I loued/oz dyd loue.
imperfecto Docerem
cum Legerem res ret. In plurali cum remus retis rent.
 Audirem

Preterito Amauerim When I haue loued.
perfecto Docuerim
cum Legerim ris rit. In plurali cum rimus ritis rint.
 Audierim

Ptō plus: Amauissē vhan I had loued.

ſpfecto Docuiſſem

cum Legiſſem ſes ſet. In plurali cum ſemus ſetis ſentis
Audiuiſſem

Amaue: vhan I ſhall loue.

futuro. Docue:

cum Lege: ro riſ rit. In plurali cum rīmus ritis rīne.

Audire:

Inſiniti: Amare (to loue) amauiffe (to haue or had loued)

uo mō tpe Docere Ptō pfecto et docuiſſe

pzeſenti. Legere pluſpfecto. legiſſe

Audire audiuiſſe.

futuro. Amaturum (to loue) aman: (to loue or of louēg)

Docturum eſſe gerūdia bī docen:

Lecturum participialia legen: dī do dum.

Auditurū ſba ſunt her. audien:

Supina. Amatū to loue

Amatū to be loued.

Doctū to teche

Doctū to be taught

Lectū to rede

Lectū to be redde

Auditū to herc

Auditū to be herde.

Duo picipia
vniū ab hoc
verbo: alterū
perſonā: 93.

Amans (louynge)

Amaturus (to loue or a:

Docens Alterū prioris Docturus boue to loue)

Legens futuri: vt

Lecturus

Audiens

Auditurus.

Amor/arī/atus ſum/ari/amatus/amandus.

Doceo/eris/doctus ſum/doceri/doctus/docendus.

Lego/legeris/lectus ſum/legi/lectus/legendus.

Audio/diris/ditus ſum/audiri/audit⁹/audiendus.

C.ij.

Indicati- no mōtpe presenti. Amoz aris bel are atur. (I am loued)
Doceoz eris bel ere etur. In plurali mur minit tur.
Audioz

Pretérito imperfecto. Ama: I was loued.
Doce: bar baris bel bare batur. In plali bamur ba-
Audie: (mini bantur. ued.

Pretérito perfecto. Amat? I haue be loued / þ hast be loued / he hath be lo-
Doctus sum bel fui / tus es bel fuisti / tus est bel fuit.
Lectus In plurali ti simus bel fuimus / ti estis bel
Audit? fuistis / ti sunt fuerunt bel fuere.

Pts plus. pfecto. Amatus I had loued.
Doctus eram bel fuerā / tus eras bel fueras / tus erat
Lectus bel fuerat. In plali ti erant? bel fueramus /
Audit? ti eratis bel fueratis / ti erant bel fuerant.

Futuro. Amaboz I shall be loued / oz wyll be loued.
Doceboz beris vñ bere biñ. In plali binur bini bunt.
Legar
Audiat eris bel ere etur. In plali emur emini entur.

Be thou loued / let hym be loued / let vs be lo-
ued / be ye loued / let them be loued.

Impaci- no mōtpe presenti. Amare / ametur. emur emini entur.
Docere / doceatur. In plali amur cemini ceantur.
Legere / legatur. gamur gimini antur.
Audire / audiat. diamur dimini antur.

Be þ oz he loued here after / let vs / be you / let them.

Futuro. Amatoz emur aminoz antoz.
Docetoz tu bel ille. In plali amur ceminoz centoz.
Legitoz amur iminoz guntoz.
Auditoz amur iminoz untoz.

Optati: Ama: Wolde god I were loued.
 uo mō tpe Doce:
 presenti Lege: rer reris bel rere ref. In pñali btinā remur re-
 btinam. Audi: (mini rehē.

Caret preterito imperfecto.

Preterito Amatus I praye god I haue be loued.
 perfecto Doctus sin bel fuerim / tus sis bel fueris / tus sit bel
 btinam. Lectus fuerit. In pñali btinā ti sinus bel fuerim? /
 Auditus ti sitis bel fueritis / ti sint bel fuerint.

Ptō plus Amatus I wolde to god I had be loued.
 pñfecto Doctus essem bel fuissē / tus esses bel fuisses / tus esset
 btinam. Lectus bel fuisset. In pñali btinā ti essem? bel fuisset:
 Auditus mus / ti essetis bel fuisset / ti essent bel fuisset.

Amer (let me be loued) meris bel mere (be thou loued)
 metur (let hym be loued) In pñali btinā amemur (let
 vs be loued) mini (be ye loued) enē (let them be loued)

Futuro Doceat
 btinam. Legar aris bel are atur. In pñali btinā amur ami:
 Audiat (ni antur.

Potēciali Ama: I wolde / shulde / oz ought to be loued.
 modo tē: Doce:
 poze pñti Lege: rer reris bel rere retur. I pñali remur remi:
 btinam. Audi: ui rentur.

Caret preterito imperfecto.

Preterito Amatus I wolde / shulde / oz ought to haue be loued.
 perfecto Doctus essem bel fuissē / tus esses bl fuisses / tus esset
 btinam. Lectus bel fuisset. In pñali ti essem? bel fuissenus /
 Auditus ti essetis bel fuissetis / ti essent bel fuissent.

Idō plus:	Amatus I had loued.
ppfecto utinam.	Doctus essem vel fuissē/tus esses vel fuisses/tus esset Lectus vel fuisset. In plali ti essemus vl fuissēmus/ Auditus ti essetis vel fuissetis/ti essent vel fuissent.
	I may or can be loued.
Futuro utinam.	Amer eris vel ere etur. In plali emur emini eotur. Docear Legar aris vel are atur. In plali amur amini aut. Audiar.
	Whan I am loued.
Coniun- ctiuo mō tpe pñti cum	Amer eris vel ere etur. In plali cū emur emini ent. Docear Legar aris vel are at. In plali cū amur amini aut. Audiar
Pretérito imperfecto. cum	Amia: Whan I was loued. Doce: Lege: rer reris vel rere ret. In plali cum remur re- Audi: (mini rentur.
Pretérito perfecto. mer.	Amatus Whan I haue be loued. Doctus simi vel fuerim/tus sis vel fueris/tus sit vel Lectus fuerit. In plali cū ti simus vel fuerimus/ti Auditus sitis vel fueritis/ti sint vel fuerint.
Idō plus: ppfecto. cum	Amatus Whan I had be loued. Doctus essem vel fuissē/tus esses vl fuisses/tus esset Lectus vel fuisset. In plali cū ti essem? vl fuissē? Auditus ti essetis vel fuissetis/ti essent vel fuissent.
Futuro. cum	Amatus Whan I shall be loued. Doctus ero vel fuero/tus eris vel fueris/tus erit vel Lectus fuerit. In plali cū ti erimus vel fuerim?/ti Auditus eris vel fueritis/ti erint vel fuerint.

Infiniti: Amari (to be loued) amatum (to haue or had be loued)
 uo mo tpe Doceri pto pfecto doctum
 presenti Legi et plusq: lectum esse bel fuisse.
 Audiri perfecto. auditum.

¶ Futuro amatum iri/bel amandū esse (to be loued)

Duo pticipia
 veniūt ab hoc
 verbo passiuo
 alterum pre-
 teriti: vt

Amatus I loued.

amandus (to be loued)

Doctus alteri prioris Docendus

Lectus futuri: vt

Legendus

Auditus

Audiendus.

Of the preterperfectes of the indicatyue mode/ be forming
 viij. tenses formed. The preterplusq perfectens of tenses.
 of the same mode/ by chaungynge i in to e shorte/ & put-
 tyng to ram/ as amauī amauerā. The preterperfectens
 of the optatyue mode/ & the coniunctyue mode/ by chaun-
 gynge i in to e shorte/ and puttyng to rim/ as amauī
 amauerim. The futurtens of the coniunctyue mode/
 by chaungynge i in to e shorte/ and puttyng to ro/ as a-
 mauī amauero. The preterplusq perfectens of the op-
 tatyue mode/ of the potencyall mode/ and of the coniun-
 ctuyue mode/ by puttyng to s and sem/ as amauī ama-
 uissem. The preterperfectens of the infinatyue mode/
 by puttyng to s and se/ as amauī amauisse. ¶ How ma Cōcordes
 ny concordēs of grammer ben there: iij. The fyrst by: of gram-
 tyuene the nominatyue case and the verbe. The seconde uer.
 bytwene the adiectyue & the substantyue. The thyrde
 bytwene the relatyue and the antecedent. ¶ The noia-
 tyue case & the verbe must accorde in nombze & person.
 ¶ The adiectyue must accorde With his substantyue
 in case/ gendze & nombze. But nownes partytyues/ di-
 strybutyues/ comparatyues/ or superlatyue degrees/
 and other lyke put partytyuely/ shall accorde in gendze

With the genityue case/ or the other case that foloweth
and is gouerned of hym. ¶ The relatyue shall accorde
with his antecedent in gendre/ nombre and persone.

A party-
ciple.

How knowe ye a particyples: for he is a parte of
reason declyned with case/ and taketh parte of a
nounge/ & parte of a verbe. What taketh he of a nounge:
Case/ gendre/ and nombre. What of a verbe: Tens/ si-
gnificacyon/ and figure. ¶ How many thynges longe
to a particyples: vi. Gendre/ case/ tens/ significacyon/

Gendres.

nombre/ and figure. ¶ How many gendres of particy-
ples ben there: iiii. the masculyne as hic amarus/ the
feminyne as amata/ the neutre as amatu/ the comune

Cases.

of thre/ as hic et hec et hoc amans. ¶ How many cases
of particyples ben there: vi. as be of nouns.

Tenses.

¶ How many tenses of particyples ben there: iiii. A particyples
of the presentens/ a particyples of the pretertens/ a par-
ticyples of the fyrst future/ & an other of þe latter future.

Presen-
tens.

¶ How knowe ye a particyples of the presentens: for
his englyshe endeth in yng/ as louyng/ and his latyn
endeth in ans or in ens: as amans docēs. ¶ Of whome
is the particyples of the presentens formed: Of the fyrst
persone syngular nombre of the preterimperfectens of
the indicatyue mode/ by chaungyng the last syllable in
to n and s: as amabā amans/ loquor loquēs/ poterā po-
tens: outtake presens/ absens/ and iens of ibā/ quiens
of quibā/ with their compoundes/ that make their ge-
rundyues in eundi eūdo eundū. And the genityue case
syngular of the particyples of the presentens in euntis/
excepte ambio that maketh ambienti and ambientis.

Of þe first
futuress.

¶ How knowe ye a particyples of the fyrst futurtens:
for he betokeneth to do/ or aboute to do/ and his latyn
endeth in rus/ as lecturus (to rede/ or aboute to rede)
outtake the particyples of þe first futurtens that cometh

of the verbes neutre passyues/ and of sum es fui/ With
 certayne of his compoundes. ¶ Of Whome is he for-
 med: Of the latter supyne by puttyng to rus/ as lectu-
 lecturus/ outtake nascitur of nascor. ignoscitur of
 ignosco. Also futures of sum es fui. ¶ Howe knowe ye Of the
 a particypyle of y presentens: For his englyshe endeth presen-
 in d t o z n: as loued/ taught/ dayn: & his latyn endeth tens.
 in tus sus rus o z uus: as amat⁹ visus nexu mortu⁹.
 ¶ Of Whome is he formed: Of the latter supyne/ by
 puttyng to s: as doctus doctus/ outtake mortu⁹ of mo-
 rior. ¶ Howe knowe ye the particypyle of the latter fu- Of the
 turtens: For he betokeneth to suffre/ lyke the infiny- latter fu-
 tyue mode of the passyue voyce: and his latyn endeth turtens.
 in dus/ as amandus to be loued. ¶ Of Whome is he
 formed: Of the genityue case syngular of y particypyle
 of the presentens/ by chaūgynge tis in to dus/ as amā-
 tis amāus. ¶ Of a verbe actyue and a verbe neutre
 that hath the supyne/ come. ij. particyples/ one of the
 presentens/ & an other of the fyrst futurtens/ as amās
 amaturus/ currens cursurus. But of suche as lacke y
 supynes cometh but onely the particypyle of the presen-
 tens: as of timeo cometh onely timens. ¶ Of a verbe
 passyue come two particyples/ one of the pretertens/ &
 an other of y last futurtens/ as amat⁹ amāus. But of
 suche passyues whose actyues lacke the supynes/ co-
 meth onely y particypyle of y last futurtens/ as of timeo
 cometh onely timendus. ¶ Of a verbe deponent (yf he
 haue thre supynes) cometh thre particyples/ one of the
 presentens/ an other of the pretertens/ and an other of
 the fyrst futurtens/ as of loquor cometh loquens locu-
 tus locuturus. ¶ Of a verbe comune come foure par-
 ticyples: one of y presentens/ & an other of y pretertens/
 an other of the fyrst futurtens/ & an other of y latter fu-

Acci. stan.

D. j.

Nōbres.

Figures

*Inuicem ab
latui nō exēit
in i hūl metri
gratia: et (vñ
sentit Seru)
in secūda edi-
tione Donati.*

*Amien? inter-
dū etiā nō ad-
iectiuo iūctum
Salustius.
Duos maxime
impigros de-
legit.*

*Interdum sibi
ipſi. Idē parū
honeste pudē-
titiā habuere.*

turtens/as of largior cōmeth largiens largit? largitu-
rus largiēd? ¶ How many nōbres of particyples ben
there: ij. the syngular as amās/the plurel as amātes.
¶ How many figures of particyples ben there: ij. the
symple as legēs: the cōpōūde as perlegēs. ¶ Ntō hic
et hec et hoc amās/gtō hui? tis/dtō huic ti/actō hūc et
hāc tē et hoc amās/vctō o amās/ablō ab hoc & ab hac
et ab hoc te. In plali ntō hi et he tes et hec tia/gtō hoz
et harū et hoz tiū/dtō his tibus/actō hos et has tes &
hec tia/vctō o res & o tia/ablō ab his amātib?. ¶ Ntō
amaturus a um/gtō ri re ri/dtō ro re ro/actō rū rā rū/
vctō re ra rum/ablō ro ra ro. In plali ntō ri re ra/gtō
rozū rarū rozum/dtō ris/actō ros ras ra/vctō rī re ra/
ablō ris. ¶ Ntō amatus a um/and amand? a um/be
lykewyse declyned. ¶ How many maner of wyse may
the voyce of the particyples be chaunged into a nomine:
foure maner of wyse/the fyyst whan he is construed
with an other case than y verbe that he cōmeth of/as
doctus grammaticē. The secōde by composicion/as
doctus indoctus. The thyrde by cōparyson/as doctus
doctior doctissimus. The fourth whan he signifyeth
no tyme/as amandus. id est amari dignus. Io an: 21m

Now knowe ye an aduerbe: for he is a parte of
reason vndeclyned that is ioyned to verbes/parti-
cyples/gerūdyues & supynes/to declare & fulfill the
significacyon of them. ¶ How many thynges longe to
an aduerbe: iiii. Significacyon/comparyson/forme/
and figure. Significationes aduerbiorū que sunt: aut
sunt aduerbia loci/aut temporis/aut numeri. et cetera.
Que sunt aduerbia loci: Hic illic istic hac quo qua ubi
intus foras intro foris obuiā. ¶ The. vij. aduerbes be
interrogatyues of places. quo (Whyther) qua (Whiche
Waye) vnde (fro Whens) ubi (Where) quorsum (Why-

cherwarde) quousq; (homo ferre) Que sunt aduerbia te-
 poris: Hodie nunc nup heri cras aliquā olim tūc quum
 dū iā semp mane modo vesperi tantisper aliquātisper
 interdū. Que numeri: semel bis ter quater nonies de-
 cies vicies milles. Que ordinis: inde deinde deinceps
 deniq; demū postea preterea primū primo secundo bi-
 cissim quod et separandū est. Que negandi: haud neq;
 non minime neutiq; nequaq;. Que affirmandi: etiam
 quidni profecto quippe certe scilicet. Que optandi: vti-
 nam osi vt o etsi pro vtiā. Que concedendi: licet esto.
 Que adulandi: sodes amabo. Que iurandi: pol me ca-
 stor mehercle mediussidius. Que demonstrandi: en ecce
 eccum eccam. Que interrogandi: cur quare quāobrem.
 Que dubitandi et euentus: sunt que interdum cōfun-
 duntur: vt quid qui vtrum num non nūquid. Que du-
 bitandi: forsan forsitan fortassis fortasse. Que probi-
 bendi: ne. Que euentus: forte fortuitu. Que similitu-
 dinis: quasi ceu tanq; vt belut beluti sic sicut sicuti p-
 ut perinde ac si. Que vocandi: heus rhodum. Que re-
 spondendi: heu. Que congregandi: simul vna pariter
 communiter. Que elegendi: potius immo. Que hor-
 tandi: cya age agite. Que separandi: seorsum bicatim
 vtrinq; sigillatim semote paulatim sensim. Que qua-
 litatis: bene pulchre fortiter omnino care vtiliter mi-
 sere morose perperā expeditē. Que quantitatis: mul-
 tum plus minus parum satis nimium vixus valde.
 Que comparandi: tam et quam magis maxime.

¶ Gradus comparationis sunt tres: positivus com-
 parativus et superlativus. Que sunt aduerbia posi-
 tiui grad⁹: docte pulchre fortiter et similia. Que com-
 paratiui: doctius pulchrius fortius. Que superlati-
 ui: doctissime pulcherrime fortissime. **¶** Many ad-
 uerbes/coniūctions and interrogacyons be of dyuerse

significationes / and therfore they may be dyuerfly na-
med / as vbi may be an aduerbe of place / and of tyme /
at a coniunctyon copulatyue / aduersatyue and dimini-
tyue. ¶ How many formes of aduerbes be there: two.
The primatyue as clam / the deriuatyue as claculum.
¶ How many fygures be there: iij. the symple as diu /
the compounde as interdiu / the decompounde as im-
prudenter. ¶ With howe many cases may an aduerbe
be construed: With all cases. With a noiattyue case / as
en priam⁹. With a genityue case / as vbiq; locor. With
a datyue case / as ppius vbi. With an accusatyue case
as proxime hispaniam. With a vocatyue case / as heus
puer. With an ablatyue case / as procul dubio.

How knowe ye a coniunctyon: For he is a parte of
reason vndeclined that ioyneth wordes or sen-
tences togyder. ¶ How many thynges longe to a con-
iunctyon: iij. power / fygure / and ordre. ¶ How many
powers of coniunctyons be there: copulatyues / disiun-
ctyues and interrogatyues. With other þ folowe. Que
sunt copulatiue coniunctiones: etq; atq; ac ast quoq;
Que sunt disiunctiue: aut vel ne nec an neq; seu siue.
Que interrogatiue: ne an neque an ne none. Que exple-
tiue vel completiue: quide equide vero autē quoq; scilz
nimirum profecto. Que aduersatiue: sed tamen quāq;
quis et si tametsi etiāq; at vero et ceterū qñ pro sed po-
nunt. Que abnegatiue vel expletiue: nisi quin alio-
quin preterq;. Que diminutiue: saltē ne nec at aut et
vel p saltē. Que causales: quia qua propter quoniā
quippe eni et eni nā nāq; qñquidē siquidē quaten⁹ vt q;
ne neu neue si quū / et qñ sumpta p quia. Que cōditio-
nales: si sin modo dum dūmodo. Que rationales: ergo
ideo igitur itaq; proin pinde quoeirca propterea idcir-
co. Que electiue: q; ac et atq; quando sumuntur pro q;.

How many figures of coniunctyons be there: two.
The symple as at enim. the copounde as atq; etenim.

Odo coniunctionū est triplex. Allie autē prepositiui ordinis sunt: vt at ac ast. Allie autē subiunctiui ordinis: vt q; ve ne autē quidē quoq; et vero. Allie cōis ordinis: vt ergo ideo igit nāq; tamē. **H**ow many ways may a coniunction copulatyue be put byt bene vnlke cases: iij. maner of Wyse. The fyrst Whan y wordes that include y copulacyon haue not one nature of coniunctyon: vt iste liber est meus et fratris. Cicero fuit eloquens et magni ingenij. The seconde Wyse Whan he cometh after a worde that may gouerne dyuers cases: vt tu es dignus laudis et premio. The thyrde Whan he is put byt bene two noones of places/ Whiche must be put in dyuers cases: vt Cicero floruit Rome et Athenis.

We knowe yea preposicyon: for he is a parte of reason vndeclined/ moost cōmunly set before other partes of reason in apposicyon & in composicion.

How many thynges longe to a preposicyon: Two. power to gouerne case/ & fygure. What case wyll a preposicyon gouerne: Some an accusatyue/ some an ablatyue/ and some bothe the accusatyue & the ablatyue.

Que prepositiones regunt actiū: Ad apud ante aduersum aduersus cis citra circū circa cōtra erga extra inter intra infra iuxta ob pone per ppe ppter scdm post trans vltra supra pter circiter vsq; versus sec⁹ penes. **Q**ue regūt ablatiū: Ab abs cum torā clam de e ex pro pre palā sine absq; ten⁹. **Q**ue vtrosq; casus regūt: In sub sup et subter. **I**n sub sup and subter/ Whan they be ioyned with other verbes or participles that betoken mouynge to a place/ they gouerne an accusatyue/ but ioyned wth other verbes/ they gouerne an ablatyue case. These preposicyons apud penes scdm absq;

Inferdū etiā
abundat: vt
ennotat.

line/ With certayne other/ stande euer in apposicion.
And these/ am di dis re se co con/ stande euer in compo-
sicion. A preposicion in composition oftentimes wyll
serue to y same case y he dothe in apposicion. ¶ What
doth a pposicion in coposition. Oftentimes he increa-
seth/ somtyme he dynynyssheth/ & somtyme he chaun-
geth y significacyon of y worde y he is copoude with:
as admiroz subzidco dedisco. ¶ Whan two pposicions
come before a casuall worde/ y latter preposicion shall
gouerne the case: vt veni de vltra mare. ¶ What diffe-
rence is bytwene an aduerbe and a very preposicion.
A very preposicion in apposicion / may neuer be put
without his casual worde/ & an aduerbe may. ¶ How
many fygures of preposicions be there: ij. the symple
as versus. the compounde as aduersus. ¶ All preposi-
cions in apposicion be put before y wordes that they
serue to/ outtake versus vlsq and tenus/ whiche com-
munly be put after the wordes that they serue to. Also
cum is put after y ablatyne case in bothe nombres of
these thre pnownes ego tu sui/ and somtyme after the
ablatyne case of this powne quis qui que quod.

Now knowe ye an interieccion: for he is a parte
of reason vnderclined that betokeneth passion of
a mannes soule with an bryfste voyce of ioye/ sorowe
wonder/ drede. &c. ¶ How many thynges longe to an
interieccyon: One/ significacyon onely. ¶ Significa-
cions of interieccyons be dyuerse. Some of ioye/ as
euar euge ha ha he. Some of sorowe / as heu hei he.
Some of drede/ as at at. Some of meruayling or won-
dryng/ as pape. Some of disdeynynge or of scornynge/
as hui bah. Some of exclamaciō/ indignaciō or anger
as proh. Some of cursynge/ as ve malū/ multū malo.
All other may be reduced to some of these. ¶ What par

tes of reason may be put as an interieccyon: A nomine
by hymselfe / as malum. Somtyme a pronome and
his adiectyue / as me miserū. Somtyme a hole reason
bothe in latyn & in englyshe / as proh deū atq; hominū
fidem / ha Jesu mercy / ha good lorde / and suche other.

¶ An interieccyon may be cōstrued wth all cases / except
a genityue & an ablatyue wth a noiatyue / as o festus
dies hois: wth a datyue: as hei michi: wth an accusatyue /
as heu me miserū wth a vocatyue / as ah Coridon.

¶ Additamenta.

¶ Whan I haue of before a ppre name of a cite / towne
regyon or cōtre / or any other place: yf the worde that
goth before of betoken not the owner / I shall cōmunly
take the possessyue of y^e name of the place / & not y^e geni
tyue nor y^e ablatyue wth a preposicyon: as Ioannes
Londoniensis / non de Londonijs. Elephanti Arabici:
poti⁹ q^{uam} Arabic. Discis marini: poti⁹ q^{uam} maris. Fragra
montana: poti⁹ q^{uam} mōtis. But in some appellatyues I
may take indyfferently the genityue case of the name
of the place / or his possessyue: as pfectus bybanus vel
bybis: cōsuetudo forensis vel fori / mos patrius vel pa
trie.

¶ All nomines adiectyues of the thyrde declenſon
whose nominatyue case syngular endeth in r / or in is:
and hath y^e neutre in e / also substantyues in er / in al / or
in e (excepte sal) make they^r ablatyue case syngular cō
munly in i. ¶ All nomines substantyues & adiectyues
of the thyrde declenſon / whose genityue case plurel en
deth in um / make they^r accusatyue plurel in es & in is.

¶ Eadē vox varie sumpte potest diuersarū esse partiū
oracionis: vt hic pnomen est et aduerbiū / verū nomē &
pūctio. ¶ aduerbiū et iteriectio: et sic de multis alijs.

¶ Finis.

Imprynted at London in fletestrete by me
Wynkyn de Worde dwelling at the sygne
of the Sonne. In the yere of our lord
god. M. CCCC. and. xxxiiij.
the. xvi. daye of May.



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